The Environment

Knowledge

Living Things and their Habitats

identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other

identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats

Animals Including Humans

I can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

I can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals

Uses of Everyday Materials

I can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses

I can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Working Scientifically

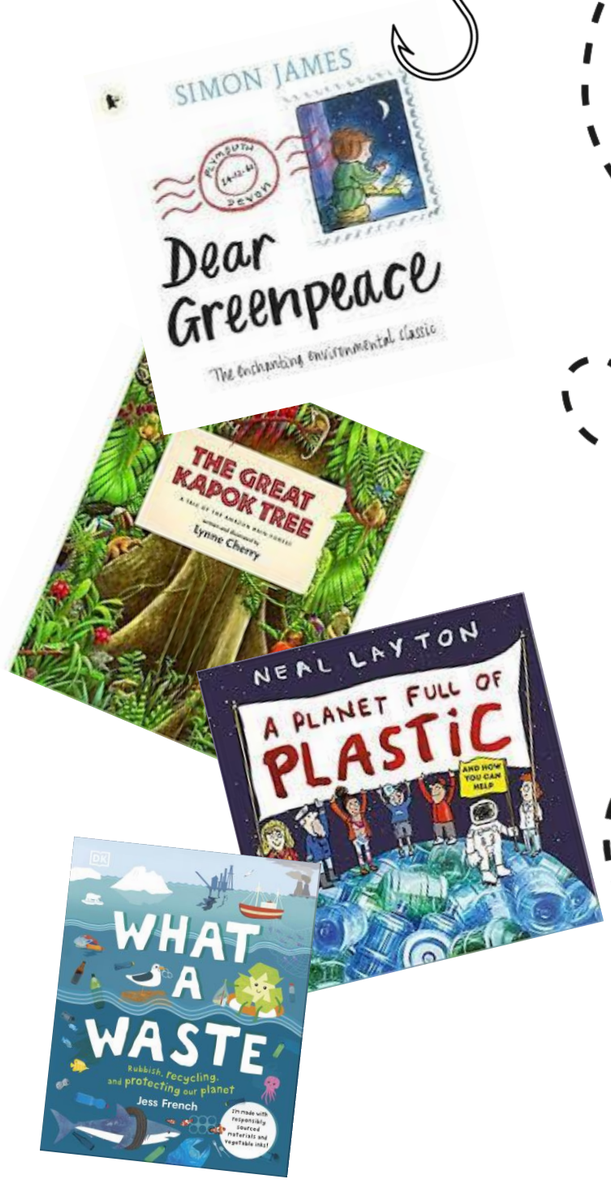
Children will have opportunities to work scientifically by observing closely, using equipment to investigate ice melting in a comparative test.

They will be able to identify and classify by sorting litter into recycling groups based on their materials.

Use their observations and ideas to answer questions about using less energy and gathering and recording data to help answer their questions.

Sorting rainforest animals into classification groups.

Hook into a Book



Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Exploring the natural world around them, making observations.
- Know similarities and differences between the natural world around them.
- Habitats of animals in Autumn
- Habitats of animals in Winter
- Habitats of creatures under the sea
- Minibeasts habitats
- Farm animals
- Observing and exploring different materials

KS1

- Animals including humans
  - Needs of animals for survival
  - Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Materials
  - Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
  - Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
  - Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
  - Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.

KS2

- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
- I can compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets
- I can identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

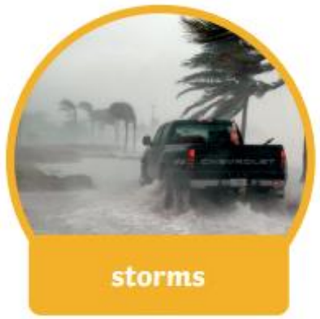
Investing in the UNIQUENESS of each individual

"I Am Fearfully And Wonderfully Made"
– Psalms 139 v14

Effects of Climate Change


floods


droughts


storms


melting sea ice

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Reducing means finding ways to create less rubbish in the first place. Then there are fewer things to throw away!

Reusing means using some of the things we throw away for rubbish again.

Recycling means taking away rubbish to a recycling factory where it is shredded into very small pieces and melted down into a liquid or pulp before being used to create something new.

Key Vocabulary	
environment	Our planet provides everything that we and all living things need. We call it our environment.
climate	Climate is the average weather conditions over many years (usually around 30 years). The earth's climate is just right, meaning that things can live on the planet.
climate change	Climate change is a change in the overall weather and temperature on Earth. (Not the day-to-day weather). The Earth is getting warmer due to some of the things humans are doing. This means it will be more difficult for livings things to survive.
atmosphere	The layer of gas surrounding the Earth.
greenhouse gas	Greenhouse gases are special types of gas in the atmosphere. They let sunlight through but stop heat from escaping, like a greenhouse, so the Earth warms up.

Energy

Renewable power sources

Wind turbines turn the energy from the wind into electricity.

Solar panels turn the energy from sunshine into electricity.

The energy from heat deep underground can be turned into electricity. This is geothermal energy.

Biomass means 'natural material'. It is burned to create energy.

Non-renewable Energy

Most of our energy is made from burning **fossil fuels,** like oil, coal and gas. These were made under the earth millions of years ago. We get them from mining or drilling deep underground. When they are used up, there will never be any more. This means that they are **non-renewable.**

When these are burned to make energy, they release greenhouse gases which cause **climate change.**

Some of our energy is made in **nuclear** power stations.

Rainforests and Animals

Rainforest trees produce lots of the oxygen we breathe. They clean carbon monoxide and other greenhouse gases from the air.

Rainforests are very important for humans, for the plants and animals that live there, and for the environment too! The rainforest is under threat from deforestation. This is when people cut down big areas of trees.

When the rainforest has been cut down the people and animals that live there lose their habitat. Many species of animal are at risk of extinction because of this.

Key Vocabulary	
energy	Energy makes everything work.
power	Electricity, gas and oil are all sources of power. They give us energy to make things work.
non-renewable	Non-renewable power sources such as coal, oil and gas can't be replaced once they have been used. Scientists think these are running out.
renewable	Renewable power sources can be replaced. This means they will never run out. Solar power, wind power, geothermal power, biomass and wave power are all renewable power sources.
endangered	Being endangered means that scientists think that a type of animal or plant is at risk of becoming extinct.
extinct	Extinct means that there are none of that type of animal or plant left alive.